

WOMEN OF FASHION

Begin to Get Ready for the Warm Summer Days.

THE LATEST TO BE WORN

All the Summer Goods are Imitations of Woolen Materials—New Designs in Chiffon—Pretty Fabrics.

(For The Sunday Herald—Copyrighted.)

Well, the warmer days seem to be fairly upon us, though, for that matter, one can't tell the weather is so tantalizingly capricious. Just as we have concluded to lay away some of our warmer apparel and have animatedly planned some light gauzy garments in which we may be cool and comfortable, lo! we arise in the morning and discover a perceptible chill in the air, and the thought of that summer robe makes us shiver a little. But never mind; even with such drawbacks the season is surely advancing, and it will not be long before we may safely don our chiffies and summer silks with very little fear of being chilled out of them by the cold winds that sweep across our land. But what shall we get, now that we have decided that it is time to begin operations?

Well, let us take a little tour and discover what folks are going to wear.

Silks! Oh, summer silks, of course! They are always so pretty and shimmering and light that one clings to them season after season. They never grow old or tiresome to the eye, for their delicate designs and soft colorings are different every year.



A FINEST HOUSE DRESS.

But we are out on a search for new goods, I believe. It is a curious fact about all of the new materials that almost every one of them is made, so far as possible, an exact reproduction of some material that has been fashionable all winter. First of these is the crepon. It has the same effect as the woven crepon, except, perhaps, that the lines are finer and more closely run. Close on its heels comes the crepon chiffe. It is really a very pretty, soft material. The plain crepon is inclined to be a little harsh, but not so the crepon chiffe. It comes in many of the same designs as the ordinary chiffe—pale colored ground of cream, heliotrope, pink and celestial blue, sprinkled with small bunches or run with graceful vines. This one is particularly pretty. Its ground is cream, and at intervals of about two and a half inches runs through it a half-inch strip of pale yellow. On the cream ground are bunches of fine roses, in dull red shades, and faint green leaves, each tied with a bow knot of heliotrope which shows off in a red and most of the color of the roses. All the colors are subdued, and melt one into the other harmoniously. Another has a plain ground, and is scattered with small, little touches of "butterfly" buttons, the design is simply two buttons crossed, no leaves and no graceful sprays. It is very pretty, though. The crepon chiffe is a light material, and is very soft, and makes up almost more prettily than the flower designs.

The cordurette stripes are exceedingly pretty. One that I saw the other day had first an inch of alternate pale blue and white stripes, and then an inch and a half of stripes of fawn, with a zig-zag raised line of the same shade covering it. It was all cotton, so silk thread in it at all, and was extremely cool and inviting looking. The Normande plaiting is just like the fine tucks in wool. It was originally a striped material, and every other one of the stripes are taken up and tucked, so that all the tucks are one shade and the ground between another.

FINE FRENCH ORNAMBES are always pretty, and are not expensive—from 30 to 45 cents a yard is their cost. Mousseline de l'Inde is just as pretty; comes in all sorts of designs, and costs only about 20 cents a yard. It can be had in solid and figures and in stripes and flowers.



FOR SUMMER PROMENADES.

There is nothing particularly new in chiffies, except in designs. The black ground promises to be quite a favorite again this season. Last year it was considered to be a very positively wearisome. It has so many advantages over the light ground, however, that there will probably be as much of it as the season as the light ground, and to be had in cotton also, but we don't look so soft and pretty as in wool.

But now that we have looked into the matter of materials, let us make up our minds about the cut of our new goods. I think this one would be very pretty for a Normande plaiting. The back is cut in a princess—the tuck in the material running up and down—and is brought around on the hips in a few small folds over the front, the front being laid on diagonally. This runs up above the waist line, but is concealed by a tight fitting corsage that comes over it, and which tapers to a point at the waist and buttons down the front. The tuck here runs up and down, and the sleeves run the same, except an over puff, which is put on diagonally, and connected with the sleeve proper by buttons. The collar is straight and standing.

Here is a pretty and light summer costume. The waist is tight fitting and is cut in a deep V in front. Then the V is all filled in with fine lace, and at the join of the lace and the material two narrow velvet ribbon bands are laid, ornamented at the shoulders and front with velvet rosettes. The sleeves are cut open away from the arm, and filled in with a big lace puff, and here the velvet ribbon comes into play in exactly the same way, and the rosette adorns the cuff. The skirt is draped just a

little, caught at the side by another rosette. At the bottom of the skirt lie two more bands of velvet, with rosettes at either end.



FOR COOL AFTERNOONS.

Above it lie two more, only shorter, ornamental in the same fashion, and above this two more, shorter still. It is

WONDERFULLY EFFECTIVE.

I like this one, also; don't you? The skirt is long and plain, except that the panels at the side are edged from top to bottom with a little ruffling of crepe de chine. This edges the bottom also, starting from one panel and going around the back to the other panel. The waist is a piece of crepe de chine and has an overplaisie of the same material as the dress, also edged with the ruffling. As the ruffling goes up the front of the plaisie it widens gradually, and forms a high standing collar at the back of the neck. The plaisie reaches down to the waist at the back, but in front is only half so long. The fronts are fastened to the blouse by big velvet buttons, and there is a button at the top of each panel, on the hip. The sleeves are of crepe de chine, full, with tight cuffs.

Eva A. Schenck.

Fashion's Fancies.

Almost all the French gowns continue to be trimmed with lace.

Colored stockings of every shade are shown more frequently than black.

Blouses with gloves come in most fetching shades of green, lavender, yellow, and bright red.

Newest fillets have small crowns or other ornaments attached to the point instead of presenting a plain surface.

One of the queer combinations that will be caught is jet and rhinestones mingled for hat crowns or dress trimmings.

Dress trimmings are more costly than ever. Embroideries of every design cover the bodies and edges of the skirt.

Flower hats have brims of roses, the stems being twisted up and woven into a peaked crown that is only a tiny point.

Improvements in chiffon show most bewitching more patterns in narrow stripes, the ruffling being arranged in good-sized jabots.

An acceptable gift to a girl is a gold buckle. They are worn on belts or at the throat or on the hat with equal propriety and effect.

Silk chemises for wearing with blazer suits have a hemstitched ruffle down the front and end in a belt of crosswise bands that overlap in a point.

A pocket opening on the side of the skirt is simulated in many new dresses, and buttons and narrow frills or kinks trim them frequently on the side.

Figaro jackets are quite the proper thing, but they are always accompanied by the horrible suggestion that it is a made over or tired gown worn under it.

Rosebud is the name of a new veiling that has tiny buds in pink, red, and yellow scattered on a dark background, with a solid border an inch deep of buds.

The woman with a long or pointed nose will have nothing whatever to do with pointed crowned hats. Adaptations of the Alpine crown and brim are seen everywhere.

The latest ruffing in watches shows your father's or lover's face photographed on the outside back cover. The former is safer, as it does not necessitate so many new timekeepers.

Double sleeves appear on new gowns, the outer one coming only to the elbow, and the imported street gowns show many single sleeves that are much shorter than the second sleeve, extending only a trifle below the elbow.

The silk scarfs of the winter have increased in size for summer, and will be worn tied in picturesque bows, with all sorts of designs about the waist, from the arms to the waistline. A row of small bows is fastened on each ribbon band both in the back and front.

Sashes of every conceivable shape and color are in vogue. The bow at the back between the shoulders appears on many dresses, or wide ribbons are twisted about the waist. A wide sash in empire style is to the front and tied just below the breast.

Yokes and trimmings to imitate yokes are the favorite for cloth and silk costumes. The style that has been generally adopted shows the top parts of the waist, back and front of face, and a very full and deep ruffle bordering the lace yoke. It is very becoming.

Thin colored leather covered tablets have a gold fleur de lis in the center, and are held by a leather strap from a larger fleur de lis pin. New card cases in all of the delicate shades of pale pink, blue, green, and lavender, with edges bound in gold or silver, or when plain, have a dainty gold or silver knot pinned lightly on one corner.

A decided novelty in bonnets is the Victoria, a reproduction of an 1841 fashion. The brim is said to be well rounded, and is edged with jet. It has black ribbon strings and a deep veil string on an elastic, and the wearer desires to be seen as she pulls the veil aside. It smacks of days of yore and is too much like the Salvation army regalia.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

That as a trimming it is ribbon that has gained the day.

That one of the latest acquisitions of women is to sell their own rights, and that they do it in an admirable manner.

That Her Majesty Queen Victoria is very fond of a good novel, and has the new ones read to her as soon as they come out.

That people are happy who do not try to live so luxuriously as their friends, but who enjoy what they have and do not draw comparisons.

That the Archduchess Stephanie of Austria will soon publish a series of pen sketches of her reminiscences of the Tyrol, with illustrations of her own.

That as our Easter lilies begin to droop their beautiful heads we must remember that the Easter blessing of faith yet remains to us and gives us the victory over death.

That the very rich people are not the only ones who can afford both a city and a country house. That one with moderate means may live in a very small flat in the city during the winter months, and then go for the summer into a tiny cottage in the suburbs.

That one woman who cannot leave the city this summer has furnished her bedroom in a shade of green, and arranged it in so effective a manner that on entering she feels as if she were in the heart of a forest, and she hopes her imagination may help her to keep cool.

That the mannish looking coat adopted by some women is not at all popular with those who have any regard left for a becoming garment. That one of the newest styles in jackets has the loose back drawn into the waist under a belt which is passed through the side seams to fasten in the front.

That at a recent wedding some excitement was caused by the fact that the bride

was given away by her young unmarried sister. Can it be that the recent bill passed at Albany will cause a complete innovation in all affairs pertaining to women? The next generation will be pleading to give the men a chance.

LINES ABOUT LOVERS.

Jocular Paragraphs at the Expense of Joe and Joan.

She—You ought to be ashamed of stealing a kiss. He—You are equally guilty. You received the stolen goods.

Perhaps the most trying experience in the career of a male who has passed the first blush of romantic girlhood is when she braces herself to meet the shock of a proposal of marriage from some man and the shock doesn't come.

"Look here, George! I am positively tired of your talking love to me this way every time you call." "Marry me, then, and I'll never speak another word of love to you as long as I live."

"Oh, spare me, dear angel, one look of your hair!" a bashful young lover took courage and sighed. "There is a sin to refuse so modest a prayer, so take the whole wig," the sweet creature replied.

Young man—whose mother severely objects to the girl of his choice—Mother, you say how much I will lose by marrying a girl so far below me in social standing as Clara; but then just think of how much she will gain, and it will all be in the family.—Tut-tut.

CHILDREN'S SAYINGS.

Including Little Jennie's Idea of a Forerunner's Egg.

Dottie, aged four, has learned to look in the paper each morning for the weather signals, and likes to report. "While fast, now I can go out to play." One day last week she found the desired signal, but was much puzzled to see the rain dashes against the window, driven by a furious gale. She stood looking at the paper and then at the storm, then exclaimed: "White 'face,' white 'face,' the weaver is mistaken!"

MOLASSES RUDE.

"Trot," said mamma, who was digging among her flower beds, "run over and ask if I would like some molasses 'buds'."

"I'm afraid I can't remember the name," said Trot, but off she went, saying it over and over to herself. "Mamma wants to know if you would like some molasses 'buds'!"

JENNIE'S PORCUPINE EGG.

They were having a picnic in the woods. "Oh, papa," exclaimed little Jennie, running up with a chestnut burr in her hand, "Look! I have found a porcupine's egg!"

TOO NICE.

"I don't believe my mamma ever was a little girl," said little Charlie, who was to have been anything but a little girl.

A GENTLE HINT.

Uncle Jack—What will you do when you get to be a man?

Little Jack—I'll give all the little boys I know a baseball.

KENNEDY ASKS A QUESTION.

"Papa," said Kennedy, "old mamma used to make you stop doing things you wanted to do when you were as little as me."

A WARNING.

"What'll I be when I grow up, mamma?" asked Tommy.

"I don't know, my boy; but if you don't stop crying over everything, I think they'll make you the town crier," said mamma.—Harper's Young People.

FAVORITES OF FORTUNE.

The Queen of Portugal invariably sits by her husband while he does all his work.

The poet Burns spelled his name Burns (his family name) until the publication of his poems in 1793.

Rider Hagyard thinks Egypt the most interesting and the least explored country in the world.

Austin Lee, secretary of the British legation at Paris, is engaged to marry Mrs. Dr. Wolf Taylor, an American lady.

The Grand Duke Paul of Russia is so tall that he is obliged to carry his bed with him, as he cannot find one at any hotel large enough to hold it.

Charles Emory Smith, the American minister at St. Petersburg, accompanied by his wife, has started to America and will probably not return to Russia.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will read no letters on Sunday. For thirty years, it is said, his grace has refused to allow any Sunday delivery to be made at his country residence.

The entire Astor family is to be reunited abroad soon and will remain a year. Coleman-Drayton will be in the party, but Mr. Borrowe will probably be out of shooting distance.

BIRDS OF ILL OMEN.

Superstitions Concerning Some of the Feathered Fraternity.

In many parts of Saxony the peasants will not raise chickens, even though they could double their investment many fold. They call the male of the barnyard fowl the "bird of ill omen," from a notion that "the crowed for joy" at the time of the crucifixion.

The majority of sailors on the Atlantic ocean religiously believe that the frigate bird can start at daybreak with the trade winds from the coast of Africa and reach the same night upon the American coast. Ornithologists say that under favorable conditions the frigate bird will make 200 miles an hour.

In Sweden the turtle dove is looked upon as sacred. The Swedes call it "God's bird" and "Neah's bird," from a notion that it is the same species of bird that the hummer of the ark sent out to bring tidings of a receding flood.

In France the quail is called the "bird of prophecy," from an idea that the number of its calls, uttered in the presence of wheat, if he calls twice without reaching the farmers expect 25 per bushel for their grain; if the bird calls four times, he expects to realize twice the price which two calls insure.

In olden times a bird called a "phoenix" was thought to live in the deserts of Arabia. Its life was said to be 300 years, at the end of which time he built a nest of spices and fanned it into a flame with his wings. The flame reduced the bird to ashes out of which he sprang to live another 300 years. Richardson said that he had fifty offices in his desk, through which he sang melodious airs.

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The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect relief, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Company.

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Useful and Interesting Information Condensed into the Shortest Space.

Light travels 186,000 miles in a second.

A ton of coal yields nearly 10,000 feet of gas.

There are over 6,000 known languages and dialects.

The thinnest tissue paper is 1-100th of an inch in thickness.

Darwin says an acre of pasture land contains 20,000 worms.

Ten men can be arranged to march in single file 3,628,000 ways.

The mean annual temperature of the earth is 50 degrees Fahrenheit; the average rainfall is 30 inches.

Cork, if sunk 300 feet deep in the ocean, will not rise, on account of the pressure of the water.

A cremated body leaves a residuum of eight cubic inches besides is restored to the gaseous elements.

The microscope shows 4,000 muscles in the body of the common caterpillar, and that the eye of the dragon fly contains 28,000 ocelli lenses.

The jellyfish hasn't any teeth, but uses himself just as if he were a piece of paper when he is hungry, getting his food and then wrapping himself about it.

By studying the spectrum of lightning as it passes through the air, it has been found that sodium, the element from which common salt is formed, exists in the atmosphere.

A velocity as high as 9,887 feet per second has been obtained by a projectile from a rapid-fire gun. This is at the rate of 1,900 miles an hour. It is the highest velocity yet recorded.

If the cedar rainforests of the world are believed to be a sequel near Stockton, California, which is 325 feet high, and two cypress in Victoria, Australia, estimated to be 425 and 430, respectively.

A bar of iron worth \$500,000 in horse-shoes is worth \$10, made into needles is worth \$250, made into pen-knife blades it is worth \$3,333, made into balance-springs of watches it is worth \$330,000.

The oceanographer, extended to a height of 700 miles, the sun's heat rays could never penetrate it, and we would freeze to death while wrapped in darkness blacker than black.

A pig tail is said to unerringly indicate the condition of the animal. If it hangs loose it shows that the pig is not well, and that its food should be changed. If it be curled up the pig is healthy and happy.

White ash leaves are shunned by rattlesnakes. It is said that a rattlesnake placed in a circle, one-half of which is formed of ash leaves and the other half of live coals, will cross the coals rather than touch the leaves.

The Dead Sea loses every day by evaporation several million tons of water. This enormous mass is easily drawn up by the rays of the sun, the valley whereon it lies being one of the hottest points upon the globe.

The difference in length of the cables in the East river bridge, Brooklyn, when the thermometer registers zero and when it registers 100 degrees above is 2 feet and 4 inches. The difference in the rope which hauls the cars is 7 feet and 6 inches.

A student of geography says that general always carries a small, clear, clean and methodical hand. In the matter of carving, however, their strokes are hard and deep. Financiers, according to the same authority, show a tendency to write backwards.

A horse has forty teeth, a mare only thirty-two (wanting the tusks or so-called wolf teeth); the ox and sheep tribes have only thirty-two (wanting the eight incisors in the upper jaw). The pig has forty-four teeth, the dog has forty-two, and mankind only thirty-two.

SOLID PETROLEUM.

A firm in London is manufacturing a solid fuel made from crude petroleum. The petroleum is mixed with some chemical compound, equal to about 15 percent, of its weight, and is pressed into a solid mass, 212 degrees for a time, after which it is dried at a high temperature and compressed into the form of bricks. When burnt in an open grate it gives a bright, clean, and much as possible and even fired one scarcely any ash. It is said to be the perfection of fuel for steaming purposes.

MOVING A BIG ROCK.

One of the biggest rocks ever moved in the course of railroad construction in this country was recently excavated on the line of the Northern Pacific by Colonel Lamar. The giant boulder was 130 feet in height and measured 1,000 cubic meters. Six dynamite cartridges were placed under the rock and the explosion was so powerful that the rock was moved a distance of 100 feet.

WATERPROOFING ROOFS.

A French process for making a composition to render roofs and sheds waterproof is the following: Mix of soda 20 parts, oil of turpentine 30, resin 20, and seed oil 10, linseed 10, gutta percha 125, and glue 25 parts and apply it to the leather. We may add that a waterproof blacking can be made by mixing 60 parts of kerosene with 40 of asphalt and diluting the whole with 12 parts of strong vinegar, then adding 12 parts of sulphuric acid. The mixture should stand for seven days and be diluted with 12 parts of causthetic oil.

GLASS IN OLD EGYPT.

The glass-blowers of Thebes were as great proficient in their art as, possibly greater than, we are after the lapse of forty centuries of progress and retrogression. They possessed the art of staining glass, and they produced the commodity in its utmost perfection. Rosellini gives an illustration of a piece of stained glass of considerable size, and of a very fine quality, which the color is struck through the whole vitrified structure, and there are instances of the design being equally struck through pieces of glass half an inch thick, and appearing the same on both the obverse and the reverse side.

The priests of P'tah at Memphis were great glass makers, and says one authority not only had factories for common glass, but, profiting by their discovery of the property of oxides of metals, which they got from India, of vitrifying different colors, conceived the project of imitating all the precious stones which commerce brought them from that country.

"They were very favored by nature, moreover, in having at hand an unlimited supply of pure sand and kale, and their glass derived its good quality as well from these substances as from the further fact that in its preparation they utilized the ashes of a peculiar genus of kelp that grew in abundance by the Lake Mareotis and the Red Sea. They imitated amethysts and other precious stones with wonderful dexterity, and besides the art of staining glass, they must have been aware of the use of the diamond in cutting it and engraving it."

In the Egyptian museum there is a piece of exquisitely stained glass, of the time of Thothmes III. (circa 1500 B. C.), skillfully engraved with that monarch's embalmment by the hand of a master."

Blenders of Good Writers.

A writer recently said of Dr. Johnson: "Invariably late down for breakfast, he did not happen to be so soon as to have to wait for others." This fairly rivals George Saintsbury's "constantly right in general," and surpasses, if possible, the characterization of a politician as "rather radical in the extreme."

Treating of the French an author observed that "the decline of the material comforts of the working class had now reached to an alarming height." A physician once boasted: "I was first to discover Asiatic cholera and to communicate it to the public!" The buyer of a horse was once warned "that he might find himself saddled with a worthless animal." Many of the mistakes that occur in newspaper offices arise from faulty chronology.

A Brooklyn paper relates how some manuscript of Dr. Talmage came to its office at one time in which occurred the words, "My text ends the Lord." When the words ap-

peared in print they were nearly transformed to read, "My tall friend, our Lord." Horace Greeley's manuscript was a puzzle to most people, and therefore it is not to be wondered at that when he wrote, "This true, 'tis pity; 'tis, 'tis true," the types made him say, "'Tis two; 'tis fifty; 'tis fifty two."

On a Rochester daily a few years ago a reporter wound up a sketch of a little boy who had died from the effects of an explosion of fire-crackers which he carried in his pockets in these words: "His afflicted and bereaved parents will have the sympathy," etc. The announcement as it appeared in print was an offer of sympathy to "His afflicted and bereaved pants."

Jackson's Politeness.

James E. Murdoch, the veteran reader, tells a story of David Crockett, the eccentric and big-hearted Crockett, who, it is claimed, invented the maxim, "First be sure you are right, then go ahead." Murdoch was an acquaintance of Crockett, and he tells that on one occasion Crockett assured him that General Jackson was the politest man he ever met. It was while Jackson was president that Crockett paid his respects to the White House. "The president was glad to see me, and we talked for a long time," said Crockett, "and finally the general asked me if I wouldn't like to have a drink, saying that he had a fine brand that was the rare old stuff, and of course I couldn't refuse the proffered glass. He went and brought it out, and he didn't pour off a drink and hand it to me, and he didn't tell me to pour out one. He didn't bring out any glasses at all, but in pouring, coming to the edge he handed me the demijohn and then turned his back, and I swung it upon my arm and I began to pull at it. Such liquor I had never tasted, and I couldn't let go for a long time, but the president never turned around until I said 'Bob' and I tell you that is what I call real, true, genuine politeness, and that is why I say that old General Jackson was the politest man I ever knew."

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THE SUCCESSFUL OBESITY SPECIALIST

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Testimonial of Editor CHAS. F. SNYDER, Rice Lake, Wis.

As is well known to a large number of our friends, we have been under the treatment of Dr. C. W. F. Snyder, of Chicago, since the 18th day of January, 1892, for obesity, with very gratifying results, as the following statement of weights and measurements before and after 60 days' treatment will show:

Before. After. Loss.

Weight, 345 pounds, 279 pounds, 66 pounds.

Chest, 48 inches, 43 inches, 5 inches.

Waist, 40 inches, 35 inches, 5 inches.

Hips, 66 inches, 61 inches, 5 inches.

"All this time